THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE

Report of the Springer Committee in the Case of Oliver B. Bradford.

IMPEACHMENT RECOMMENDED.

Startling Record of Fraud, Injustice, Tyranny and Extortion.

A SWINDLE ON THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

American Citizens Imprisoned Without Warrant of Law.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS DEFRAUDED.

In the House to-day Mr. Springer, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, builted a report in the case of Oliver B. Bradiord, charged with various crimes as an officer of the govment at Shanghai, China. All the members of the committee except Messrs. Bundy and Dunnell avor the adoption of impeachment resolutions These two gentlemen, while they agree with the rest of the committee that the charges have been susained by the evidence, are disposed to doubt whether Bradford is such an officer as is liable under the contitution to impeachment.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The report is as follows :--Committee on Expenditures in the State Depart-would respectfully report that on the 26th day of usery, 1878, they commenced the investigation of the ers referred to in the memorial of John C. Myers, all General at Shanghal, China, relating to the affairs Consultate General at Shanghal. Your committee have sompleted the investigation in regard to the charges reed against the Hon. George F. Seward, late Consul-real at Shanghal, now Minister of the Uniced States

riage, which imprisonment was without any authority of law.

Timus Specification.—That the said Oliver B. Bradford while holding the said offices mentioned in article I at Shanghai, China, did then and there, without legal presso i lawfin authority, cause one Anderson, an American sitien, to be arrested upon complaint, vectority made, that he owed certain sams of money, and caused him to be imprisoned in jail for many days to compel him to pay the same; but the said Anderson, being unadle to make payment, was finally discrated by order of the said Oliver B. Bradford, and by the said Oliver B. Bradford, while holding the several offices mentioned in article I at said Shanghai, China, and waile exertising the functions of his office of Cierk of the Consular Court of the United States at haughai, China, did under color of his signed than and there extent from divers persons, residents of Shanghai, large sums of money, to wit:—One thousand claims under the exert produced by law and in violation of the laws of the United States.

FIFTH SPECIFICATION. -That the said Oliver B. Bradford, while noiding the several offices mentioned in article I at Shangani, Canaa, and exercising the functions of commit General at Shangani, China, entertaing it wit toward one Theodore W. Eckfoldt, a citizen of the United States, and bearing a report that the said Eckfeldt had been guity of subcaring a report that the said Eckfeldt had been guity he, the said Eckfeldt, had been at Shanghai, aforessin, so incited said fun to commence criminal proceedings against and Eckfeldt, by writing said firm a letter substantially as follows:—

"United States Consulate General,

"United States Consulate Generally,"

"Messee Russell & Co., Shanghai."

"six-It is a matter or current report that Theodore W. Revisudt, an American citizen, late in your cupiny, has so consuled himself while in your survice in respect of moneys entrasted to turn by you a general or otherwise as to render him cru, you, that if, upon examination, you have found that he has done wrong, a prosecution should be promptly entered against him. In the event of your not making such prosecution, or giving to m. information upon which such may be made, you are assuming grave vaponitelity. Asking your serious attention to this natter, I have the honor to be, gentiemen, your obedient servaut.

O. B. BRADFORD, Vice Counti General."

And thereupon the said firm, solicited as aforesaid, made imminist to said Oliver S. Bradford, acting as Countifered in the United States as a foresaid and acting judinally, and thereupon the said Oliver B. Bradford, acting as Countifered in the Countife Court of the United States as States, and are said, puding any over while the said Oliver B. Bradford, acting as counting as Judge, and thereupon the said Chica by decread a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the said the Kefeds, to be brought sefore the Countife Court of the United states as States, and ver while the said Oliver B. Bradford was then providing as Judge, and thereupon the said Chica is the said state of the said Eckled the said Eckled was arrested and brought before said Court; and thereupon the said Oliver B. Bradford, was been and there employed an atterney to presecute the said Eckled was stressed as brought to tria in the said court, agreeing to pay the said attorney \$500 for his services in that behalf; that afterward and by the said Chica in the said court, presided over by the said Dilver B. Bradford to so imprisend for the United States at the said States at the said States at the said States at the said States. It the said Oliver B. Bradford was then and there also Deputy Fostal Agent of the United states at said Sha

the following resolution by the House of Representative of the United States assigned to Shanghai, China, and Postal Agent of the United States assigned to Shanghai, China, and Postal Agent of the United States at Shanghai, China, and late Vice Consult General of the United States at Shanghai, China, and late Deputy Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, China, and late Deputy Consult General of the United States at Shanghai, China, and late Deputy Consult General of the United States at Shanghai, China, be impeached by the House of Representatives at the bar of the Senate for high crimes and misdemeanors white in office. White your committee have all agreed that the Incis as set looft in the foregoing articles of impeachment are fully statement, and therefore consisting of Messes Dunnell and Sundy, entertain grave doubts as to whether Mr. Bradford is such an officer as is hable under the constitution to impeachment, and therefore vour committee resectfully recommend that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report thereon without an example of the committee was adopted and the matter was referred to the Committee on the

The General Synod of the Refermed Presbyterian Church held its final session yesterday. The topic discussed was prayer meetings. Rev. James F. Morand S. D. Yates. Rev. Matthew Gatley was appointed a delegate to the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland. A resolution was adopted devoting this year's interest on the foreign missions fund to the use of the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church in Padadeiphia. The Board of Foreign Missious presented its annual report. Since the ejection of Elder George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, for insubordination, eight or nine years ago, the Reformed Presbyterian Church has had no foreign missions.

The subject of prayer meeting was again discussed attheopening of the alternoon season. Moderator A. G. Wylie, Elder R. C. Miller and Kev. William Wylie were the speakers. A report was submitted by the Board of Domestic Missions showing the condition of demestic missionary work to be far from encouraging. The amount required by the Board of appropriations and other expenditures is \$2.31, while the subscriptions amount to only \$1,557.41. After profouged discussion of means to increase the fund in question the report was adopted. The Treasurer's annual report showed the subscription fund to be \$4.355.95. A committee was appointed to receive a bequest of \$1,000 from the late James Miler, of this city. The suin will be equally divided between the education and sustentiation funds. A committee of three, with the Moderator as chairman, was appointed to take action on a memorial from the Western Prosbytery to the General Synou in relation to the qualifications required of candidates for admission to the Incological Seminary.

The Synod finally adjourned shortly after five sions presented its annual report. Since the ejection Schinary.

The Synod finally adjourned shortly after five o'clock to meet at Dunnesburg, N. Y., at three o'clock P. M., on the third Wednesday in May, 1879.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Long Island Protestant Episcopal Convention reseasembled at nine o'clock yes-terday morning, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Clinton street, Brooklyn. Bishop Littlejoun de livered his angual address. A resolution was adopted requesting clergymen to call for special contribu-tions for the purpose of educating young men for the

tons for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry.

When the session convened in the afternoon the following named standing committees were announced by the Bishop:—Ecclestartical Council—Rev. Jacob Diller, Rev. W. H. Schenck, Rev. D. M. Johnson, Rev. W. H. Moore, Rev. S. Cox. Rev. S. M. Hasims, Rev. C. R. Beker, Messra Wilman G. Low and Wilter and H. Onnergous. Committee on Bishop's Salary—Rev. T. S. Brown, Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rev. W. H. Moore, Messra. G. R. Marvin. C. H. Townsend, J. E. Walker and A. V. Biske. Committee on Chirary—Rev. T. S. Brown, Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rev. W. J. Middleton, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Messra. J. D. Johns, J. H. Hewlett and John A. Tucker. Committee on Chirary—Rev. B. R. Betts, Rev. T. S. Brown, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Messra. J. D. Johns, J. H. Hewlett and John A. Tucker. Committee on Library—Rev. B. R. Betts, Rev. T. S. Brown, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rev. C. E. Stevens, Messra. H. M. Ondergous, L. B. Prince and and W. G. Low. Committee on Sunday Schools—Rev. N. Majons, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rev. Schools—Rev. N. Majons, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rev. C. E. Stevens, Messra. H. M. Ondergous, L. B. Prince and and W. G. Low. Committee on Sunday Schools—Rev. N. Majons, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rev. Schools—Rev. N. Majons, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rev. C. E. Stevens, Messra. H. M. Ondergous, L. B. Prince and and W. G. Low. Committee on Sunday Schools—Rev. N. Majons, Rev. W. A. Leonard, Rev. Thomas S. Pycott, Messra, S. V. U. Van Bokelen, B. Richardson and F. C. Cierk.

The ciectical for members of the Standing Committee and Missionary Committee of the diocese was then

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADES.

FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION-THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN IN LINE.

It was a proud and numerous army which marched yesterday through Brooklyn with waving banaers and beating drums-an army such as might have caused even Russian or English generals to look on with admiration. Fifty thousand Sunday school children marched through the City of Churches and al, indigestible cakes, to celebrate the fortydren," but children, as everybody knows, be alone; hence their teachers, male and female, their mothers and guardians school children who marched through Brooklyn yesfity. There was a large contingent in the army which would have been specially powerful in case of warnamely, that numerous class of young Sunday school teachers, amiling in all the sweetness of sixteen. on the sidewalk could say, pointing at the pretty teens; "isn't she a dear little thing?" and if the young lady overheard the remark could she be offended? But gray-haired, feeble old women hobbling slowly along also relieved the monotony of youthful beauty by participating in the march.

THE PARADE. What would such a parade be in a drenching shower, or even in a misty drizzle? It was of paramount importance to have fine weather, and rather than allow the parade to be spoiled by rain the managers would have postponed it to another day. So great was their anxiety on this point that on Tuesday evening Marshal Kimball telegraphed to Washington inquiring for the weather probabilities for yesterday. Old Probabilities sent back the following reply :-

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1878.

To R. J. Kimeall, Marshal:—
A pleasant march for the sunday school army,
General MYER.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the City Hall and fire bells rang out the glad tidings, aiready assured by the beautifully bright dawn of the day, that the parade would be held in the afternoon without fail. And thus the children, arrayed in snowy waite, pink, blue sashes and streaming ribbons, and the little once.

sushes and streaming ribbons, and the little ones, decked out in variegated stockings of brilliant hues, repaired to their respective churches, where the initial religious exercises were held. Three lasted from noon till two o'ciock P. M., when the parade proper began. The chidren, their teachers, superintendents and battalon chiefs, among all of whom the lair sex was greatly predominant, were accompanied by bands of music or corps of drummers, and the entire population of Brooklyn seemed to be at the windows or in the streets, to witness the pleasing spectacle. The banners carried aloft by pretty little girls in pluk or white were of every possible variety. The majority were of rich silk, heavily bordered with gold and silver and bearing such motions in golden letters as "Little Stubeams," "Young Guards," "Buds of Fromise," "Morning Stars," "Sparking Dewdrops," "Faithful Warriors," "Soldiers of the Gross," "Little Pearls," "Rosebuds," "We Love Jesus" and others of a more devetional character. Some of the banners were quite large, and as a lively broeze fluttered them briskly during the march, the banner-carrier was generally flansed by two girls in lossitive attire, who note long cords with ornamental tassels, which were attached to them.

BIOOKLYN IN PERTURE ATTIRE.

The city itself seemed to have donned its brightest festal colors to give the children's parade a hearty greeting. On the Heights and, indeed, in many other portions of Brooklyn honses were festooned with flags, banners and streamers. The street cars and the horses were oristling with tiny stars and stripes, and the very sucklings carried in nurses' arms mad attent baby fingers tight fround a little five-cent flag. In Clinton street, near Union, a huge banner was auspinyed bearing the motto, "God bless our Sunday schools" Along Pierrepont street, where the Brooklyn Heights division paraded, for about two hours the situewalks were crowded with spectators, and the stoops of bouses were interally besinged by the maskes of sightscers. The great army elequence. A little ebony-faced daughter of Africa, perhaps six or seven years old, trundled along arm with a pale visaged little "mate" of our own Caucasian race. One young man, a cripple—probably a Sunday school teacher was so enthusiastic in his ardent devotion to the cause of Sunday schools, whose triumph was being celebrated on this bright, warm afternoon, that ne followed the parage on crutches.

whose triumph was being declorated on this bright, warm alternoon, that he followed the parade on cruches.

Incidents of the Parader.

Another large division was the Carroll Park. At the close of its march the children were massed into column, and from twenty to thirty abreast they marched in solid phalanx down Chiaton street, where the "Parting Hymn" was sung in front of the grand stand by six thousand of the youthful warriors. The Heights division was particularly boticable for the greater elegance and brightness of the children's and the teachers' dresses, and the various mission schools of Pymouth Church formed a contingent of not less than 2,500 in the division. The initial religious excruses having been heid in the Academy of Music all the surrounding edifices—the Yacit Club, the Mercantile Library, the Western Union Telegraph building and, of course, the Academy itself—were gayly decorated, and the interior of the Academy was a perfect garden of flowers. Some of the children were so small that it was quite a wonder now they could toddle along and keep their little flags aloft. But they all did so and marched on as prouchy as though they had conquered Osman Pacha's troops and were just victoriously catering Plevan. The parade was over about half-past four, when each section, as it dispersed, made an eager rush for the tecream and cakes that were awaiting them at their respective churches. Whether the children proved themselves as excellent in ce cream eating as they did in marching is an open question, but according to the reports of their superintendents and teachers they all did their duty.

Becont statistics show that the average attendance in the Brookiyn Sunday schools is 55,000. The Methodiats supply the largest contingent, 10,800; next

in the Brooklyn Sanday schools is 58,000. The Methodists supply the largest contingent, 10,800; next come the Espiscopalans with 7,700, then the Presbyterians with 7,200 and the Baptists with 7,000.

The Sabbath schools connected with the Baptist churches of Mount Vernon, Pelhamville, New Roshelle, Wakefield. Portohester and White Plains held their united anniversary exercises yesterday, in the Reformed Church Chaper, at Mount Verson, at the close of which they marched to Steinway Hair Fourth avenue, where they were entertained with a bountful collation. About six hundred and flity teachers and scholars were present.

The annual parade of the teachers and pupils of the Sunday schools of Jersey city will take place this alternoon. The line will move from Newark avenue borth, through Jersey avenue and around Hamilton square, back to Jersey avenue, where it will be reviewed from a platform corner of Jersey avenue and Eighth street by Mayor Ropper and several prominent citizens.

INSTALLATION OF A MINISTER.

The ordination and installation of the Rev. Frede-Baptist Church, Tutrty-third street, between Eight and Ninth avecues.

The order of the exercises consisted of voluntaries on the organ by Miss Babcock, anthems by the choir, reasing of a portion of the Scripture and minutes of the Council. The ordination sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. S. McArthur and the charge

RAILROAD PURCHASING AGENTS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION ABOUT FREIGHT CAR MILEAGE, STATIONERY BLANES AND OLD MATERIAL

The second day's session of the fifth annual con vention of Railroad Purchasing Agents opened yes terday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. A. C. Arm strong, of the Lake Shore Railroad, presided, and here was a full attendance of delegates. Messrs. Higginson, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and Cuddy, of the St. Louis and Iron Mour tain Railroad, submitted a report from the Committee on Individual Car Mileage, which forthwith underwent a long and exhaustive debate, and was finally

Individual car mileage means that the number of corded and reported. For instance, the Lake Shore road shall report to the New York Central every day cars over the Lake Shore road, and by this system of any one of its cars, how far it has travelled and present in vogue is unsatisfactory, and consists in one road sending to another at the end of the month possibility of telling the mileage of any individual

Mr. G. C. Breed, of the Louisville and Nashville road, said it would be impossible to get at individual car mileage unless the roads co-operated, but now that it has been brought to their attention he believed it would be cheeriuily and universally approved. The new system of keeping mileage he considered to be the simplest in the world. Each road is supposed to that it has been brought to their attention he believed it would be cluerfully and universally approved. The new system of keeping mileage he considered to be the simplest in the world. Each road its supposed to have an imital—every prominent road one initial only. For isstance, instead of the "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern" the initial letter is "D." Those that come in last will have to double up for the eleter, as "AB," "AC," "AD," and so on through the alphabet. Stations along the road instead of boing numbered consecutively with regard to their position are numbered according to their distance from the principal terminus, which is O. The first station from their if it is seven miles, is No. 7, if it is thritten miles it is No. 13, and so on through the main line, commencing with the eastern or northern terminus of the read. When you get to a branch it is called "AO." For instance, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road starts at Buffalo, Buffalo is O, and then the different stations are numbered according to the miles away from Buffalo. Getting to Eric it is 128 miles. The first branch, however, is at Ashtabuls, it is also here "AO," because the first branch road starts from there, and the stations on that branch are intered "A" with the number of miles they are from the junction. The beauty of the thing is that instead of the ear accountant or ireight conductor having to remember the numbers he simply has his mileage sheet there, and each station is known by the miles. Then if he puts down where he starts from, say at O, and ends at 128, it is simply 128 miles that he supposititions one here put, and the cars of that road are kept the same as they always have been. For instance, the foreign car mileage or trade whose cars are absent traveiling on other roads, and then overy road can toil just where its cars are. It avoids all expense of tracing, avoids the salary of a lost carengue as have been. For instance, the foreign carengue of tracing avoids the salary of a lost carengue as wheel road traveille

adopted it.

THE REPORT ON STATIONERY BLANKS,
The Committee on Stationery and Printing, Messrs.
Thompson, of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, and Campbell, of the Missouri, Kanssa and
Texas Railroad, presented its report, which was taken
up for discussion, in which A. C. Armstrong, A. G.
Thompson, E. P. Miller, J. H. Holway and T. C.
Puray joined. There was a decided predominance of opinion against giving the egyrecate of printing the various stationery blacks required for a railroad to one firm, and that by taking the lowest bids on individual blanks they could do better. The report was

ther ventilated at the morning session of the Conven-tion to-day and in the evening it will probably ad-

INTERNATIONAL COUNTERFEITING.

A gang of counterietters are believed to be engaged in the fabrication of American national bank bills in Europe. United States Secret Service officials have so informed the Department at Washington and notified the police authorities of the principal European cities by cable yesterday. It is believed they are the very same gang which the

believed they are the very same gang which the American lorger Williamson offered to betray if released from confinement in London seme four weeks ago.

Mr. Percy Joseph, of Woodville, Miss., went to Europe, and belore leaving for home two weeks ago called at the banking house of L. Israel & Co., in Hamburg, and converted his German money into American units, paying at the rate of 4 marks 20 plennings for \$1. In the money that he received were two litty-dollar bills on the Broadway National Bank, numbered 30,986 and 76,162. The red circular stamp on the face of each bill was numbered 65. The left vignette on the face represented "Washington crossing the Delaware; the right vignette, "Washington at prayer," and the large eval on the back "the embarkation of the Piggim Fathers." On one corner of the back was a red eagle stamp bearing the signature "I. Plant & Co., are well known German bankers, and rank very high on the Berlin Bourse. The engraving, lettering, coloring and prioting of the bills were simply supert. Mr. Joseph arrived in this city on Tuesday. Yesterday he went to the office of the Pennsylvania Rational Company, No. 256 Broadway, purchased a tick. Mr. Molliam Hoffman, the fifty donar bill numbered 76, 162. Mr. Hoffman did not like the appearance of the bil and sent a messenger with it to the beat where it was promounced a most dangerous counteries and the first one of its kind ever seen in this country. The bill numbered 20,386 was also declared to be a conducteriest. Both bills were shown to German bankers, who unheartatingly sand that the real stamp purporting to be that of L. Plant & Co. was a lorgery.

Mr. Joseph who was piaced in a somewhat embarwas possition, was promptly dentified as a responsible gentierman by Mr. Hollender, the toreign express manager, and returned to his hoth.

The tenligrants arriving on the Hamburg steamer Herder on Tuesday were largely supplied with counteries link der not the the toreign banks.

matter :-
The emigrants arriving on the Hamburg steamer Herder on Tuesday were largely supplied with counterteit fitty delicated by the Boundary and Content of the Boundary and Content of the Boundary and Content of the Content o For any the person to the signatures are written and are very late forgories. In the creat of arms of the State of New York, left hand end of bacs, flare of Justice appears in the gentine with a bandage covering her eyes. In the counterfest the oantage does not cover the eyes, but leaves these exposes below mare, molic are cautioned against taking any fity dollar in these banks.

H. H. CURTIS, United States Secret Service.

ST. STEPHEN'S HOME FESTIVAL

The programme for the May festival by the children of St. Stephen's Home promises an excellent entertainment, comprising, besides choice selections which will engage the services of such artists as Mrs. which white aggs the services of such artists as Mrs. Admins Duvai-Mack. Miss Musier, Miss Boris and Messrs. Dupin and Bischoff, dramatic recitations and pieces by the children of the Home. Lattle Pearl, the child violinst, will also appear. The featival takes place to-night at Sicinway Hail.

DR. CARTER NOT ILL. The rumor that the Rev. Dr. Abraham B. Carter,

pastor of the Courch of Our Holy Saviour, East Iwenty-fifth street, had been suddenly taken ill at Twenty-fifth street, had been suddenly taken ill at to St. Luke's Hospital turns out to be unfounded, although its circulation was not altogether without a coloratole reason. The last is that it was Mr. William Carter, Dr. Carter's son, who was removed to the hospital, as stated in the reports. The vone goutteman was taken with a lainting fit, but was able yenterday to leave the nospital and drive to his lather's readence in Madison avenue. As to Dr. Carter himself, his health is not in any way affected,

ACCUSED PASTOR.

Interesting Testimony Elicited in Mr. Vosburgh's Defence.

MEDICAL EXPERTS ON THE STAND

Attacking the Scientific Works Thrown Up by the Prosecution.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MRS. VOSBURGH.

The trial of Rev. George B. Vosburgh was continued at Jersey City yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The attendance of spectators was fully as large as on any of the previous days of the trial. Mrs. Hattie Vosburgh, wife of the defendant, was not present, being confined to her house with a rheumatic attack.
On the opening of Court Dr. Samuel R. Forman

again took the stand and continued his testimony as follows:-I should say it was highly improbable that vomiting could entirely at any time; gout removes itself from one part of the body to the other; it may food; I never saw a case of antimonial poisoning in antimonial poisoning are vomiting, pain, prostration, cramps; I think most of them give diarrhous, followed by constipation.

Rev. John Peddie, pastor of the Fourth Baptist and testified:-I was at the defendant's house on February 28; Mr. Spadone and Dr. Cornell were there. Q. State what conversation you had with Dr. Cor nell and whether he showed a statement about Vos-Q. Did you near Dr. Cornell say that if Vosburgh

would keep quiet he would; if he didn't he would snap him up? A. Not in that form.

Witness-Cornell Said, "If Vosburgh moves against ne or my reputation I will samp him up;" I saw nothing mysterious in Vosburgh's manner while I was there; I have no recollection of seeing Mrs. Vosburgh vomit; Ida Vosburgh, Homer Vosburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Sickles and Mrs. Manton were all at the EX-MAYOR SIEDLER'S TESTIMONY.

Charles Stealer, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, testified:was present at my house during the conversation b tween Mr. Vosburgh and Mr. Spadone; it was on Sun day, February 24; I heard prejudicial reports of th pastor and deemed it expedient to call a meeting of pastor and deemed it expedient to call a meeting of the deacons; they met on Saturday, the 23d of February; Mr. Spatione and I concluded after the meeting that it would be better to tell Mr. Vosburgh; we told him of the charges on Sunday.

Q. What did he say? A. He seemed at first confused and astounded; scarce knew how to answer; he recovered himself and said, "It is impossible;" Mr. Spadone asked it there were any basis of fact for such reports, sud if he had tampered with Mrs. Vosburgh's medicine; he answered, "Before God, Mr. Spadone, I swear that I have had nothing to do in that direction."

Spanone, I swear that I have had nothing to do in that direction."

ANTIKONIAL TESTIMONY.

The defence, by permission of the Court, after recess suspended the further examination of Mr. Siedler, and called Professor William H. Thomas, of this city. He testified:—I am a practising physician and Professor of Medicine in New York University; also physician to Believue and Rooseveit hospitals; I have been a professor eight years; I am familiar with the uses and effects of tarter emetic; as a distinct disease I do not know of one known as gout in the stomach; the atomach may be affected by gout; the symptoms when so affected are intense nausea, great irritability of the stomach were sour the ton. We would become inflamed; sorse or ulcer at the root of the tongue occur in afferent diseases; gout would make the state of the bowers uncertain; cramps in the stomach would be a result of gout; I would the stomach would be a result of gout; I would understand by a circonic case of poisoning, by tartar emetic, a case where poison is administered in small dones; by acute where the done acts immediately; the symptoms of acute poisoning by tartar emotic are weakening of the heart, intense intense, vonining, a great disturbance of the bewels, a pain and burning in the stomach, a marked paralysis of the nervous system; in chronic poisoning the symptoms are nauses, irequent watery purging, intense weakness of heart and laintness; the blood is altered for a prolonged period, and a fatty degeneration of the liver; in Germany the peasants feed their geess on antimony to produce that latty disease of the liver; where it is caten as a delicacy the skin is relaxed, cold and perspiring; a dry scaly skin might occur in exceptional cases, as the nervous system in chronic poisoning snows a tondency to a derangement of the mind; frequently it creates convulsions which renerally terminate in death; there is also a menantic flavor in the mouth; for a person to cases at once from the symptoms of antimonia, poisoning is a case that I never heard of an could hardly believe; the ordinary operation of recovery in case of antimonal poisoning would be that the patient would gradually re-

any operation of recovery in case of automonal posoning would be that the patient would gridually
recover from the nausea, and purification of the blood
and ability to retain food would follow; nuntenths of a grain of antimony in forty ounces of
any inquid, passed from the body, would not be a
large quantity; it would depend greatly whether
antimony had been rejected by any other organ; it
is a constitute that the patient to end it would indicate
that a very large amount of antimony was
in the system; it would indicate a sufficent amount to affect life; I could not say how
long it would take the patient to eliminate all that
quantity; in cases of chronic poisoning traces of antimony have been found in the system ninety days
after the administration had ceased; where there is
constitution the smount eliminated by the kidneys
would be very large; in gout in the stomach is frequently occurs that voniting ceases immediately.

MIRCKANTEM AND GOUT.

District Attorney McGill cross-examined the witness:—Rheumatum attacks the joints and inflames
thom; goul is very much like recommanding joil is person may have both diseases;
my experiences in antimonal poisoning have been
only in hospital cases; I have easily purposes in the
ability in a year emelic, live paris of antimony to seven
parts of polash are used in making tartar emetic; the
arriver emetic is decomposed in the system and entimony.

Quoid the system be educated to bear tartar
emetic? A. Yes, and the patient might graduate in a
codin; the removal of constipation would of course
relieve anybody.

Redirect—Constipation for six weeks would produce younting; regetable pursons of antiproduce anybody.

Redirect—Constipation for six weeks would produce younting; regetable pursons do and produce any
leasons in the system; inheral poisons induce
changes in the tisse of the body and blood; they
damage the structure as well as derange in organs;
vegetable poisons will stop the large from produce any
leasons to the system of the produce any
leasons in the

and approximing to where Mrs. Elvira Manton, Mrs. Vosburga's sister, sat, bold a whispored con and said that Mrs. Vosburgh had been again attacked with rhoumatism and was so sick that she had been sent for. Then she and Philis walked burriedly from the court. Up to recess Mrs. Manton did not return, and at one o'clock, after the Court had reassembled, District Attorney McGul questly produced from Presiding Judge Knapp a capita for Mrs. Vosburgh's arrest. The capitas was given to Sher fl Laverty, and by him placed in the hands of Court officers were not seen at the court again during the day. Sheriff Laverty at five o'clock and that Mrs. Vosburgh had been found at the house of a friend on the Heights, but she was too sick to be removed and would be kept under surveillance until well cought to be brought to court. Dr. Benjamin D. Carpenter, Mrs. Vosburgh had been seen about eleven o'clock, entering a Monticelle avenue car on its way to the ferry. Rev. Mr. Vosburgh after the adjournment of the court, sat with his counsel, but conselved the conselved with the conselved of the court, when the presence of Mr. Vosburgh and povernor Bedie and ex-Senator Winfield, in carnest consultation. When spoken to about that Mrs. Vosburgh was not likely to return again of her own will. He said that since the commencement of the trial Mr. Vosburgh had not gone to his own house, but had been stopping at the nouse of a friend on Fairmeunt avenue. Mrs. Vosburgh was not likely to return again of her own will. He said that since the commencement of the trial Mr. Vosburgh had not gone to his own house, but had been stopping at the house as a friend on Fairmeunt avenue, Mrs. Vosburgh continued to reside in her house at No. 54 Clinton avenue, with no one but her sister, Mrs. Manton, and the colored servant Phillis. A reporter visited the house last night, but lound it closed and dark.

Supposed where and the products. sent for. Then she and Phillis walked hurriedly from

The congregation of Mr Vosburgh's church held their weekly prayer meeting last evening in the church on Madison avenue. The reporter visited the church and a crowd of lastes, to his inquiry as to Mrs. Vosburgh's where abouts, replid, in chorus, "she has gone, but where we can't tell you, because we don't know."

know."

The prosecution had not called Mrs. Vosburgh to testify, Attorney General Stockton stating that Mrs. Vosburg having inved with ner husband after the charges had been made public was to a certain extentioner his manipulations and propadly remained so, it was understood, however, that the State would call her after they had reopened their case. The supposition among Mrs. Vosburgh's friends and her husband's congregation is that she has gone to her father's house in Stuy vesant, N. Y.

EMMA BETHEL'S TRIAL.

PROBABILITY THAT SHE WILL BE ACQUITTED --THE EVIDENCE OF THE PROSECUTION VERT WEAK - YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS - THE PRISONER ON THE STAND.

CAMORN, N. J., May 22, 1878. alleged potsoner of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, has all been submitted, and to-morrow, after the Public Prosecutor and the counsel for the accused have made their speeches, the prisoner's late will be in the hands of the jury. The trial has been short and disappointing to those who had formed their ideas of the case from the exaggerated accounts which several newspapers have given. Instead of establishing the fact beyond doubt that the housekeeper deliberately to get them out of the way, so that she might marry the son, the prosecution has not only failed to show that Emma Bethel gave the poison ail, but that she had any motive to commit such an unnatural crime upon those who benefactors. If there is any such thing as counting upon the verdict of a jury (which is often as uncertain as the weather), the twelve good men and true will to-morrow acquit the prisoner without leaving their seats.

The only criminal fact which this trial has demon strated beyond doubt, is that Reckieth and Hannah Bishop died, possened from arsenic, and the only suspicion that Emma Bethel used the potson rests in the declaration of George Bishop Stephens' evidence was clear and unshaken that arsenic was found in the body. But who committed

arsence was found in the body. But who committed the terrible deed is more of a mystery than ever. The Camden authorities seem to have done nothing to throw light upon the crime, and now that it is seen how illimsy was the legal evidence against Mrs. Bethel it is a matter of surprise that she could over have been suspected. Public sympathy, as it is manifested in the court foom, has coanged in her favor, as a little incident in to-day's proceedings very strongly manifested. The prisoner's appearance and conduct nave also been to ner credit, and if she has been an unmate of improper houses and bears the bad character alleged against her, no tostimony to this purport has been put forward during the trial.

At the resumption of the trial this morning Mrs. Sarah Watson was recalled. She testified that she heard Emma say, during Mrs. Bishop's last iliness, that Dr. Stout was as old fool and didn't know anything about what alled "Grandma." meaning Mrs. Bishop; Emma said that the Doctor had ordered magnesia put in lemousde, but that when she (Emma) wasted the old lady to take is she wanted to know what made it so white, and said, "What did you put in it?" Emma took the winess that she had answered, "What should I put in it?"

Mrs. Wilestis and Dr. Johnson were recalled to prove that Emma gave Mrs. Wilestis a package of alum, which the doctor required. This was to contradict the statement of Emma to the Mayor just after her arrest, in which she denied having either alum or arsenic.

THE PURCHASHO OF THE ARSENIC.

Dr. Heary Effetten, the druggist from whom George

prisoner's guitt.
George Bishop was recalled to say that Emina had told our that she was a divorced woman, and that he had told her that he would never marry again while his

told nim that she was a divorced woman, and that he had tood her that he would never marry again while he mother lived.

This was the last witness for the State and the presecution announced that they rested their case.

THE DEFENCE OPENS.

There was a sit to the crowded court when Henry L. Sispe, of counsel for the prisoner, rose to open for the defence. He began by declaring that he case had been made out against his client. There was no evidence to show that she was no evidence to show that she was not as innocent of that poisoning as any one within sound of his voice. He sardly thought it worth while to go on with any evidence for the defence, and was prepared to submit the case to the jury without any defence. After some consideration and consultation the counsel concluded to put the prisoner on the stand to be sworn in her own defence. Her examination in chief was the same in substance as her statement before the Mayor, given in this morning's Harald. No new points of special interest were brought out. She denied in detail having asked George Bishop to buy arsenic, alum or borax for her, and denied ever having used sreenic in her life. The witness was rigidly cross-examined, but nothing of importance was developed. During her long ordeal on the witness stand Mrs. Hettel was apparently caim and composed. She gave her statements and answered questions without the lesst agn of nervousness.

George Bishop and Frank Willetts were then placed on the stand in rebuttal, the latter to cony Emmi-la accusation that he had asked lier to penson the old couple, and then the case was closed, there being no further evidence to introduce. The inverse will sum up to more and couple, and then the case be given to the jury.

THE RIDGEWAY DIVORCE SUIT.

The Ridgeway divorce case was concluded in Newark yesterday, so far as the trial and argument are concerned. Counsel for Dr. Rugeway occupied the day in a traverse of the extence. Vice Chancellor Van Fleet took the papers and reserved decision.

KATE SOUTHERN'S CASE. NEW YORK, May 21, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--Accept the heartiest thacks of myself and a thou-sand New York mothers—yes, I may add, all over the world—for the interest manifested in your widespread

journal in behalf of that poor, unfortunate young mother, Mrs. Kate Southern, now under sentense of mother, Mrs. Kate Southern, now under sentence of death in a little secunded prison down in the mountains of Georgia. Public opinion is to have her particular, the secunded of the Governor and those in power to have mercy on that fill-fated woman. Should a fund be required to secure her inheration and her future comfort in the coming even.—"a mother again"—and the little one clinging to her breast for nourishment, let it be circulated and my mite subscribed to the list, and we (my mother and I) will send our check for \$50.

Mrs. H. N. ALEXANDER, No. 351 Fifth avenue.

SHOT BY HIS FATHER.

A. L. Erb, a Newark livery stable keeper, shot bis son William in the stable No. 22 William street, yester. day afternoon. About half-past four o'clock Erb entered the stables and tound his son, who is a young married man, William Douglas, John Frizpatrick and a hostler every night from the 6th to the 15th of February; I always forms Mr. Voshurgh here.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

MRS. VORBURGE'S ASSENCE FROM COURT YESTERDAY AND HER REPORTED PLIGHT FROM JERNEY CITY.

Mrs. Vosburgh's absence from court was noted by nor friends and relatives, who either were ignorant of the cause of her absence or refused to tell. All that any of them would say was that Mrs. Vosburgh was ill. At eleven o'clock Phillis, Mrs. Vos. man, William Douglas, John Fitzpatrick and a hostler